

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

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SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION

It Will Adjourn Sine Die on
Tuesday Next.

After Having Been in Session Since September 10—The New Constitution Will Be Different From Its Predecessor, the Most Important Change Being the Suffrage Article—How a Negro Majority of 40,000 Was Overcome.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—South Carolina's constitutional convention will adjourn sine die next Tuesday. All the work of the convention has now been completed except that of final revision of the changes made in the constitution, which is in the hands of a committee. The body has been in session continuously, with the exception of a ten day recess, since the 10th of September. The new constitution will be different in many respects from the one it will supersede.

The most important change will be in the suffrage article. In round numbers there are 140,000 adult male negroes and 100,000 adult male whites in South Carolina. The present constitution of South Carolina was adopted in 1868 and was framed by a convention composed mostly of recently liberated slaves and dominated by Northerners who came into the State at the close of the war.

It was patterned after those of Massachusetts and Ohio. The greatest objection to it was against the suffrage article, which bestowed the franchise on all male citizens of the age of 21 years and upwards, not laboring under certain disabilities named. Some of the most intelligent negro members of the convention of 1868 were opposed to universal suffrage, and wanted an educational qualification imposed, which would have prevented a vast majority of the members of their own race from voting.

The present constitution provides for a natural negro majority of 40,000, which has been overcome by an ingenious registration law and the ballot box law, which required each officer to be voted for in a separate box, the voter being compelled to select the proper box. The leading men of the State have always recognized that there was a possibility of one or the other, or both of them, being overturned in the federal courts.

This possibility induced them to advocate the calling of a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution permitting such qualification of the suffrage as would ensure maintenance of white supremacy. There was great objection to the calling of the convention from the illiterate whites and their friends. There are about 15,000 illiterate white adult males in this State.

The convention could never have been called had not most explicit promises been given that those men would be taken care of. How to cut down the negro majority and preserve the vote of the white man, and do it in such a way as to run the gauntlet of the federal courts, was the difficult problem which engaged the attention of the convention, in which there are only six negroes. Senator Tillman, who led the fight for the calling of the convention, was made chairman of the suffrage committee.

The suffrage article of the new constitution provides for an alternative educational or property qualification for voters. Any man who can read or write, or who pays taxes on \$300 worth of property, has the right to vote. Had the convention stopped there the illiterate whites would have been disfranchised. They are provided for in a clause which says that any one who can not vote under either a property or educational qualification shall be given the right to vote for life, if he can understand a section of the constitution when read to him by the registration officer. This understanding clause is only to be operative for two years.

All males attaining their majority after 1898 must comply with the educational or property qualification in order to be allowed to vote. This clause was fought vigorously, though unsuccessfully, and is regarded with dissatisfaction by a large proportion of the citizens of the State. Doubt is expressed as to whether it will stand the test of review by the Federal courts.

Under the old constitution there was a two mill tax on property and a one dollar poll tax for the benefit of the public schools of the State; the new constitution retains the dollar poll tax and increases the educational property tax to three mills. In addition the new constitution says the profits of the liquor dispensary and the penitentiary and the proceeds from the sales of abandoned lands and escheated estates shall be turned into the public school funds.

The new constitution increases the number of justices of the supreme court from three to four and provides that when the supreme court disagrees on a case involving an interpretation of the constitution all of the circuit judges shall be called in to sit with the supreme court in a rehearing of the case. Throughout the history of South Carolina there has never been a law allowing divorces in this State, though its constitutions have been silent on that subject.

In the first days of the convention a clause was put in the constitution forbidding granting divorces by any of the courts of this State, and a proposition that divorces granted in other States be recognized in this, was voted down. Last week, however, Senator Tillman secured the adoption of a clause requiring recognition of divorces granted in other States, where the marriage ceremony was not performed in this State and one of the parties was not at that time a citizen or resident of this State.

Questions in the convention have not been decided on factional lines and the best of feeling has prevailed between the Reform and Conservative members. Some fights among the Reform leaders have developed, as a result of which some new alignments in politics are expected in the next campaign in this State.

ATLANTA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Great and Brilliant Display at the Exposition Yesterday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—To-day was set apart at the exposition as Atlanta and South Carolina day combined, and the sun had hardly risen before the prediction that it would be the greatest day in point of attendance in the history of the show was a certainty. The streets were moving masses of humanity throughout the early morning hours and before 9 o'clock bets were made that the paid admission to the grounds would reach the hundred thousand mark before the gates closed for the day.

The combination of Thanksgiving holiday, the Palmetto State celebration and Atlanta day, were responsible for this enormous attendance. The stores, shops and offices in the city were closed and all Atlanta joined the army of visitors at Piedmont Park. South Carolina covered herself with glory, excelling all other States that have had special days at the fair in the number of visitors contributed and in the military display made. Since yesterday morning a score of trains loaded with South Carolinians have rolled into the city and a fair estimate places the number of Carolinians now in Atlanta from 12,000 to 15,000.

Governor John Gary Evans and Senator Ben Tillman, accompanied by the governor's staff, arrived yesterday afternoon, and during evening and night special trains came from across the line bearing between 2,000 and 3,000 cadets and State militia, and several hundred school girls, while still other sections and specials brought overflowing car loads of citizens.

The excursion trains arrived in the following named order: First, train with students of Clemson College, at Calhoun, with 298 people; second, train with Tillman Blues, of Clifton, with 100 men; third, train with Governor Evans and his staff, and members of the constitutional convention, including 263 people; fourth, train with Winesboro, Ridgeway and Greenville troops, 383 people; fifth, train with 266 school girls from Rock Hill; sixth, train with South Carolina College, of Columbia, and military companies from Union and Jonesville. Two more trains arrived later in the day having on board the Citadel Cadets and State troops, of Charleston.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the military began assembling on Walton street, and in a short while the three brigades had formed for the parade. In a few minutes they began moving, with Governor Evans and his staff at the head of the South Carolina troops. The Fourth brigade, commanded by General Anderson, was next in line. Then came the Second brigade, under the command of Gen. Richbourg.

The First regiment, under the command of General Stoppenbain, was next in line. The Governor's Horse Guards and the Atlanta Artillery closed up the rear. As the line moved to the Exposition grounds the South Carolina troops created great enthusiasm, being cheered again and again. At the grounds the soldiers were reviewed by Governor Evans and Governor Atkinson. After the review the troops gave a dress parade on the plaza. Afterwards the South Carolinians held their public ceremonials in the auditorium, where they were welcomed to the city and State by President Collier, of the Exposition, and by Governor Atkinson.

Fully 3,000 people were crowded in the auditorium to hear the speeches of the day. It was after 2 o'clock when the exercises began. Senator Tillman appeared on the stage first and was enthusiastically cheered. Gov. Atkinson, accompanied by Governor Evans, Mr. S. M. Inman and the military staffs of the two executives, came in a few minutes later and received an ovation. Gov. Atkinson delivered an address of welcome.

Mr. Inman was next introduced and welcomed the Carolinians. He was surprised at the excellent military display made by the State, and he had been amazed at the variety of its products and the immense possibilities of future developments.

Governor Evans responded on the part of the State. He said he thanked Georgia for its kindly welcome, for Georgia was a daughter of South Carolina, and she was proud of her.

He believed it was time for Congress to rise up and speak out on the various questions, and he would say that while the South is a part of the Union, and always will be a part, yet, by the help of God, she would rule this country again.

Senator Tillman was next introduced, and created a great deal of enthusiasm among the Carolinians present. He took the Exposition as a groundwork to talk about pensions, the enormous amount of which, he contended, was such a drain on the South that it was wonderful that she was able to hold such an Exposition as this. The South, he said, does not receive more than a tithe back of what she pays. Since 1861 \$1,860,000,000 had been paid out in pensions. The cotton States paid not less than one quarter of this. We had paid \$400,000,000 to our conquerors. He was getting up no new rebellion.

It was very certain, he thought, that not as many Northern millions had been invested in the South as she had paid in pensions to the North, and Northern capital invested in the South was only pension tribute coming back.

This completed the exercises and Governor Evans and party repaired to the Illinois building, where a reception was held, at which refreshments were served.

The sensation of the day was the new departure taken by Evans and Tillman. Up to this time all the speeches delivered at the Exposition, whether by Northern or Southern men, have been pitched upon the keynote of fraternity and national unity. Gov. Evans and Senator Tillman struck out on a different line however, the governor declaring in a dramatic manner that the South proposed to rule this country, and Tillman going out of his way to attack the President and abuse Northern pensioners.

The United States Government reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

TRIUMPHS OF THE GRIDIRON

Thanksgiving Football in the
State and Elsewhere.

The University of Pennsylvania Concludes a Brilliant Series of Games by Defeating Cornell in a Score of 46 to 2—Virginia Beats North Carolina—Blackburg Eleven Beat Lexington—Other Games.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—The University of Virginia team defeated the eleven from the North Carolina University by a score of 6 to 0 here to-day and won the championship of the South. It is estimated that 9,000 people saw the contest. It was evident from the start that the "Tar Heels" had the stronger and more aggressive team and in the first half the Virginians fought on the defensive.

When time was called the Carolinians had the ball within five yards of the Virginia goal line. In the second half, by an almost accidental and an entirely unexpected play, Lang broke through the Carolina line, and, by a great run, made a touchdown, from which Lambert kicked a goal. There was much slugging. For this Morris, Jackson and Collier were put out of the game, but the last named was permitted to return.

Police regulations were more strict and the crowd swarmed into the field, causing half an hour's delay. Competent critics generally agree that the game under ordinary circumstances would have been won by the Carolinians. The "Tar Heels" complain of the decisions. They more than likely would have scored in the last half but for the conduct of the spectators, who, crowding upon the field, after Virginia's touchdown was made, interfered with their work. Johnny Poe was referee, and E. B. Beaumont and J. E. Lloyd umpires.

A Clean Record of Victories.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven this afternoon defeated the Cornell team by the score of 46 to 2, thus winding up the football season with a clean record of victories to her credit. Two touchdowns and a goal from the field in the first half and four touchdowns and a goal from the field in the second half was the record of the red and blue. Cornell had to satisfy herself with a safety. Strategic plays, scientific punts, and brilliant all-around interference were the features of Pennsylvania's game. Cornell's defeat can be summed up in very few words—weak defense and still weaker interference.

Cornell's full back, Ritchie, was lamentably weak and an exchange of kicks between him and Brooke was always good for from ten to twenty yards gain for the Pennsylvania team. There were individual players on the Cornell team who covered themselves with glory. Beacham, at left half back; Fitch, at left tackle, and Sweetland, at right tackle, played brilliantly, as did also Captain Wyckoff, considering his condition.

Pennsylvania made her gains at almost any point which the team would strike. Brooke made one forty-five yard run and also a seventy-five yard run, but in the latter the ball was brought back and given to Cornell for holding. Minds also made one run of forty-five yards and Gelbert carried the ball forty yards through the entire team before being caught from behind by Taussig. Farrar, at right tackle, played his best game of the season. Woodruff, Minds, Gelbert, Williams and Brooke also played brilliantly.

When the team lined up at 2:20 there were 12,000 people on Franklin field, but before the first half had been played 17,000 persons had passed within the gates. Cornell kicked off, the ball going to Brooke on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. In just four minutes Minds scored a touchdown and Brooke kicked the goal.

The next score was made principally through Gelbert, who, aided by fine interference, gained forty yards, though Minds was shoved over the line for the touchdown. Brooke kicked the goal. The play then became more even, and the ball vacillated back and forth until Brooke secured the pigskin at Cornell's thirty-five yard line, from which point he kicked a goal from the field. Ten minutes later time for the first half was called. Score: Pennsylvania, 17; Cornell, 0.

When time was called Pennsylvania, by short rushes, quickly took the ball over the line, Dickinson scoring the point. Brooke kicked the goal. With the spheroid at Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line, Brooke was behind the goal for a kick. He fumbled the ball and was forced to score a safety. The ball then worked back and forth until Minds made a beautiful run of forty-five yards for a touchdown. Brooke kicked the goal.

Again Pennsylvania worked rapidly, Dickinson carrying the ball twenty yards for a touchdown. Brooke kicked the goal. Minds made the next touchdown soon after and Brooke kicked the goal. Pennsylvania worked the ball forward to Cornell's twenty-five-yard line, and there Brooke kicked his second goal from the field. Before Pennsylvania was again able to score the game was over.

An Exciting Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The University of Michigan eleven defeated the University of Chicago team on Marshall field this afternoon 13 to 0. Five thousand enthusiasts witnessed the game. The playing for time was quite rapid with honors even. Soon, however, Michigan's strength in their line compelled Chicago to kick exactly nine and a half minutes after play.

Michigan scored her first touchdown with the ball on Chicago's forty-five line. Hollister took it around the right end for forty-five yards for a prettily executed criss-cross. Ferbert was unable to gain. Bloomington took it through left tackle for four yards. Henninger was given the ball, but he

fumbled, and the ball rolled behind the goal line, where Richards dropped on it and Bloomington kicked a rather difficult goal. Neither side scored after that, although the ball was mostly in Chicago's territory. The second half was a repetition of the first, Michigan scoring a touchdown and goal for six more points and shutting Chicago out.

Fork Against Beans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—It was work against beans, Chicago against Boston, the East against the West, and it resulted in a tie. Chicago 4, Boston 4, is the way the score stood at the end of the football game played between the athletic clubs of the two towns to-day. And it was a great game, at least everybody who knows anything about football to these same people it was strength against science. Boston, of course, possessed the science and Chicago the strength, and at the end of two hours' hard playing with strength pitted against science the result was a tie. Fully 4,000 football enthusiasts, men and women, went out to see the game.

The feature of the game was the stand made by Chicago, when the ball was within a foot of the goal line in the first half. The muscle of Chicago not only stopped the ball, but actually pushed it back several yards. No one was injured in the game, notwithstanding it was a hard fought one. The field was slippery and sloppy and the air cool and bracing. There was not enough wind to interfere with the game.

Tin Horns Cheap at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 28.—The defeat of both of Lexington's football teams, the Virginia Military Institute at Lynchburg by the Blacksburg cadets 4 to 6, and Washington and Lee University at Charlottesville, W. Va., by the University of West Virginia 8 to 26, has cast a deep gloom over college life here, and spoiled a great celebration of victory and a number of private entertainments. Tin horns can be had cheap.

Duquesne Beats Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28.—Ten thousand people saw the contest for local football supremacy to-day, in which the Duquesne defeated Pittsburgh Athletic Club by a score of 10 to 6. In the second half Young, Duquesne's full back, broke through the center, and made a phenomenal run of ninety-five yards for a touchdown.

The Blacksburg Boys Win.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—The football game to-day between the Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College teams resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 6 to 4.

At Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—Six thousand people witnessed the annual football game here to-day between Ohio State University and Kenyon College. The former won, after an exciting contest, by a score of 13 to 10.

The Light Artillery Won.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The Indianapolis Light Artillery eleven and Butler College eleven closed the football season here to-day. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the battle. The score: Light Artillery, 28; Butler, 0.

Held Pennsylvania to a Tie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University, played a most remarkable game to-day, and held the Pennsylvania State College team down to a tie game by a score of 8 to 8.

The Game at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—The Louisville Athletic Club defeated the Depauw University football eleven here to-day by the score of 12 to 10.

Purdue Beats Champaign.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—Purdue defeated Champaign, Ill., by 6 to 2 score. Attendance 5,000; contest hard.

Bucknell Defeats Dickinson.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 28.—Bucknell University, 28; Dickinson College, 0.

Game at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 28.—Franklin and Marshall, 48; Swarthmore, 0.

COLONEL LAMB, OF NORFOLK.

Falls Heir to Both of General Mahone's Positions.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—At 4 o'clock this morning the Republican State committee, after much discussion, elected Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, chairman, and also elected him for the vacancy on the national committee from Virginia. Colonel Lamb accepted his election in a graceful speech, promising to do all in his power for the good of the party. It was 4:30 o'clock when the committee adjourned.

The meeting was by no means the love feast that some thought it would be, and a great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed over the result. A prominent member of the committee stated that the election of Colonel Lamb to the dual position meant the disruption of the party in this State. He said the Colonel's opponents had nothing against him personally and most of them were willing to give him his choice of one of the two positions. They were strongly opposed, however, to letting him fill both. A number of prominent Republicans were present during this conversation and they fully agreed with the speaker.

Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Americans in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving day by a dinner at the Kaiserhof, at which United States Ambassador Runyon presided. On proposing a toast to Emperor William, Ambassador Runyon dwelt upon the amicable relations existing between Germany and the United States. Later, in proposing a toast to the President of the United States, he eulogized President Cleveland and the blessings of individual liberty in the United States. James E. Risely, United States minister to Denmark, and United States Consul Monaghan and Opp were among those who made speeches. The number of guests was about 300.

THE OUTLOOK NOT SO BRIGHT

Turkey's Delay About Extra
Guardships.

Conferences Between the Sultan and His Ministers and Between the Embassadors Are Frequent—Gunboats May Be Conveyed Through the Dardanelles By Battleships—Palestine Overrun With Turkish Soldiers—A Religious War Probable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27, via SOFIA.

Bulgaria, Nov. 28.—In spite of the assurances which the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, gave the ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Italy yesterday, that the firmness allowing the passage through the Dardanelles of four extra guardships for the use of their embassies, would be immediately issued by the porte, the necessary documents having not been forthcoming.

Consequently, a serious condition of affairs, which was looked upon as having been definitely cleared up, is now again perplexing the ambassadors and threatening to cause the adoption of strong measures upon the part of the powers. Frequent conferences between the ambassadors have taken place on the subject; during the past twenty-four hours, and there have been many consultations between the Turkish ministers and the sultan at the palace regarding the same matter. The ambassadors have also been in communication with the palace, as well as with their respective governments.

It is considered in foreign official circles that the sultan has no alternative but to yield, especially in view of the probability that the powers will have the extra gunboats conveyed through the Dardanelles by the battleships if the sultan persists in dilatory tactics. It seems mighty probable that the ambassadors have already determined to wait beyond a certain time for the firmness, and therefore it may soon be announced that the gunboats are coming. A portion of the British fleet which has been at anchor in Salonic Bay for sometime is understood to have left those waters for Smyrna and should be quite near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

That the porte anticipated trouble is evident from the fact that all the forts above the straits are now fully manned and supplied with ammunition, and have been placed in the highest state of efficiency compatible with the circumstances. Searchlights are kept in good order and are worked nightly over the waters. For over a month past the work of strengthening the fortifications in this vicinity, and particularly about the Dardanelles, has been in progress, and it is understood that the system of submarines and torpedoes has been practically completed so far as the resources of the government will allow.

As to the system of marines and torpedoes about the Dardanelles they do not cause much apprehension among the foreign officers here. They believe that a few torpedo cutters could cut the shore connecting wires in short order, and that a little counter mining would do the rest.

Trustworthy information which reached here from Marash to-day confirms the worst reports concerning the massacre which is said to have occurred there recently. Three buildings belonging to the American mission there, the Theological Seminary, academy and boarding house, were burned by the rioters, who killed two students belonging to the seminary. It is understood that all the missionaries there, five in number, are safe.

The anxiety caused by the absence of direct news from Syria increases. It is reported, however, that large numbers of Turkish troops have been drafted there and a religious war seems imminent. The soldiers are said to be bearing the green flag of Mohammedanism instead of the regular Turkish flag, denoting, it is claimed, that a wholesale onslaught upon the Christians of Syria may be anticipated. Jerusalem is said to be crowded with Turkish troops and Palestine is reported to be over-run with soldiers of the sultan. It is reported this afternoon that the extra gunboats of the powers, detailed for duty in the Bosphorus, have commenced to arrive at the entrance to the Dardanelles and are now awaiting permission to pass the straits.

Started for Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day stated that the cruiser Minneapolis passed out through the Chesapeake capes at 1 o'clock yesterday bound for Turkey. She probably will make the trip in about fifteen days, touching perhaps first at Gibraltar for mail.

The Lecture Called Off.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—Ex-Congressman Bland arrived to-day to lecture to-night on free silver. At 1 p. m. only one seat had been sold, and Mr. Bland called the lecture off.

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